



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PLAGUE-INFECTED GROUND SQUIRRELS FOUND IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
BETWEEN JUNE 4 AND AUGUST 13, 1909—Continued.

Date.	Serial number.	Location.
Aug. 8	157	Souza Ranch, sec. 6, T. 2 S., R. 2 E.
9	158	Silva Ranch, sec. 6, T. 2 S., R. 2 E.
9	159	Do.
9	160	Olsen Ranch, sec. 6, T. 1 N., R. 3 E.
10	161	Meredith's ranch, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 7, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.
10	162	California Vineyard Co., SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 14, T. 1 N., R. 1 W.
10	163	Do.
10	164	Buckley Ranch, sec. 9, T. 1 S., R. 3 W.
10	165	Sturgis Ranch, Rancho Canada del Hambre.
10	166	Donovan Ranch, sec. 6, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.
11	167	Mount Diablo tract, sec. 14, T. 1 N., R. 1 W.
11	168	Silva Ranch, sec. 14, T. 1 S., R. 3 W.
13	169	Silva Ranch, sec. 6, T. 2 S., R. 2 E.
13	170	Do.
13	171	Do.
13	172	Nunez Ranch, sec. 6, T. 2 S., R. 2 E.
13	173	Do.
13	174	Do.

NOTE.—The dates given in the foregoing list are those on which the diagnosis was confirmed by bacteriological examination.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Last case of human plague: Sickened, January 30, 1908.

Last case of rodent plague: October 23, 1908.

Week ended August 7, 1909.

Sick inspected.....	2
Plague.....	0
Dead inspected.....	80
Plague.....	0
Premises inspected.....	2, 197
Houses disinfected.....	35
Houses destroyed.....	4
Buildings condemned.....	13
Nuisances abated.....	194
<hr/>	
Rats found dead.....	13
Rats trapped.....	2, 054
<hr/>	
Total rats taken.....	2, 067
<hr/>	
Rats identified:	
Mus norvegicus.....	1, 612
Mus rattus.....	48
Mus musculus.....	385
Mus alexandrinus.....	9
<hr/>	
Total.....	2, 054
<hr/>	
Rats identified as to sex:	
Male.....	802
Female.....	817
<hr/>	
Total.....	1, 619
<hr/>	
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	1, 145
Plague rats.....	0
Poisons placed.....	39, 844

ALAMEDA COUNTY, CAL. (EXCLUSIVE OF OAKLAND).

Last case of human plague: Sickened 10 miles east of Sunol, July 27, 1909.

Last case of rodent plague: Found 1 mile west of Altamont, July 30, 1909.

Week ended August 7, 1909.

Sick inspected.....	1
Plague.....	0
Dead inspected.....	44
Plague.....	0
Necropsies held.....	3

OAKLAND, CAL.

Last case of human plague: Sickened, July 17, 1908.

Last case of rodent plague: Trapped, December 1, 1908.

Week ended August 1, 1909.

Dead inspected.....	16
Plague.....	0
Necropsies held.....	2
Premises inspected.....	522
Premises reinspected.....	213
Premises cleaned.....	60
Garbage cans installed.....	10
Nuisances abated.....	70
Rats found dead.....	43
Rats trapped.....	733
Rats identified:	
Mus norvegicus.....	774
Mus rattus.....	1
Mus musculus.....	38
Mus alexandrinus.....	1
Total.....	814
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	776
Plague rats.....	0
Ground squirrels caught.....	240
Ground squirrels examined bacteriologically.....	240
Plague squirrels.....	0

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CAL. (EXCLUSIVE OF POINT RICHMOND).

Last case of human plague: Sickened, July 21, 1908.

Last case of rodent plague: Found, August 7, 1909.

Week ended July 31.

Dead inspected.....	1
Plague.....	0
Ranches inspected.....	245
Ground squirrels shot.....	2,479
Ground squirrels found dead.....	8
Ground squirrels examined bacteriologically.....	2,487
Ground squirrels infected with <i>B. pestis</i>	30

Week ended August 7, 1909.

Dead inspected.....	1
Plague.....	0
Ranches inspected.....	211
Ground squirrels shot.....	2,188
Ground squirrels found dead.....	4
Ground squirrels examined bacteriologically.....	2,110
Ground squirrels infected with <i>B. pestis</i>	23

Plague-infected ground squirrels obtained from the following places:

July 29, 1909.

Domingo's ranch.....	1
----------------------	---

August 2, 1909.

Olsen's ranch.....	2
Haffley's ranch.....	2

August 4, 1909.

Domingo's ranch.....	1
Mount Diablo tract, near Clayton.....	1
Meredith's ranch, near Clayton.....	1

August 5, 1909.

Silva ranch, near Oakley.....	2
Keller's ranch, near Clayton.....	1
Naphtaly ranch, near Walnut Creek.....	2

August 6, 1909.

Silva ranch, near Oakley.....	2
Souza's ranch (near Oakley).....	1
Buckley's ranch.....	1
Sturgis ranch.....	1

August 7, 1909.

Silva ranch (near Oakley).....	3
Olsen's ranch.....	1
Donovan's ranch (near Clayton).....	1

POINT RICHMOND, CAL.

Week ended August 7, 1909.

Sick inspected.....	2
Plague.....	0
Dead inspected.....	5
Plague.....	0

Reports from Seattle, Wash.—Plague-prevention work.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Glover reports, August 9:

SEATTLE, WASH.

Date of finding last plague rat, September 26, 1908.

Week ended August 7, 1909.

Rats received.....	1, 164
Rats necropsied.....	996
Plague rats found.....	0
Plague-infected rats to date.....	21

Plague laboratory work, month of June, 1909.

Assistant Surgeon Chapin reports, August 9, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Glover:

During the month of June, 1909, 3,783 rats were delivered at the laboratory and 3,508 were necropsied. No plague-infected rats were found. Thirty-six fleas were found on 12 rats examined.